— Every teacher would be required to participate in an inservice training programme of at least three weeks duration before he/she crosses an EB or is promoted to Senior Scale of Selection Scale, i.e., once is every six years; provided that where arrangements for such training cannot be made, the appointing authority may exempt a category of teachers for a specific period of time.

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has since collected the requisite data on the eligible teachers and is yet to complete the action for grant of Selection Scales.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that due to some administrative difficulties including collection of data on the service particulars of the teachers, grant of selection scale has so far been delayed.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA'S BASIC EDUCATION PROJECTS

3415. SHRI SURESH KALMADI :
SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the international donor agencies have agreed to provide huge external assistance for India's basic education projects reflecting their increased support for these innovative schemes;

(b) if so, what are the details of these projects; and

(c) what is the extent of assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Several multilateral and bilateral funding agencies have shown interest in funding basic education projects in India.

(b) and (c) In the Bihar Education Project which has a total outlay of Rs. 360 crores for the period 1991-92 to 1995-96, UNICEF's contribution amounts to Rs. 180 crores. For the Lok Jumbish Project in Rajasthan, the total project outlay for the period 1992 to 1994 is Rs. 18 crores of which Rs. 9.00 crores has been committed by SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency). For these two projects the sharing of funds between the external agency, Government of India and the State Government is on the basis of 3:2:1 respectively. The World Bank assisted U.P. Basic Education Project envisages an outlay of Rs. 728.79 crores over a 7 years period, to be shared by the World Bank and the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the ratio of 87:13.

More recently, a new initiative called the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), has been formulated covering 8-10 States initially. The Programme takes a holistic view of primary education development and seeks to operationalise the strategy for universalisation of elementary education (UEE) through district specific planning and disaggregated target setting. The European Community (EC) has pledged financial assistance amounting to ECUs 150 million (Rs. 585 crores) for the programme. The World Bank and the Overseas Development Administration of the United Kingdom have evinced interest in funding DPEP.

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON WOMEN PRISONERS

3416. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE :
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA :
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry on Women Prisoners has submitted its report recently;

(b) if so, the main recommendations and observations thereof and Govt's reaction thereto; and

(c) the number of women prisoners indicating also the number of women-under-trials and without trial in jails in India as on January 1, 1992 and 1993; and on November 1, 1993 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI) : (a) Government of India has not set up any Commission of Inquiry on Women Prisoners recently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 'Prison' is a State subject, Government of India does not compile and monitor such statistics.

DENIAL OF EDUCATION TO SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN BIHAR

3417. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present approximate number of children, both boys and girls separately, who are in the school going age in the State of Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of such children particularly the girls are denial education and an opportunity to go to school;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any survey to find out the reasons for denying education to children of school going age in Bihar and what were the results thereof; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to ensure that all the children who are in the school going age in Bihar are sent to school for education ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) According to the V All India Education Survey (reference date 30-9-1986) conducted by NCERT the estimated population of children in the age group of 6—18 years is 1,21,58,811 have and 1,15,83,361 girls in Bihar while enrolment of children in the corresponding age group is 73,64,172 and 32,75,556 for boys and girls respectively. The same survey reveals that only 26.31 percent girls of school going age-group (6—18) are in schools.

This Ministry has not conducted any survey to find out the reasons for denying education to children of school going age. However, the major reason that prevents children from attending school is socio-economic factor. In addition to this, inadequate infrastructure in schools, lack of awareness on the part of the parents, the preception of curriculum not being related to local needs and inability of the school system to attract and sustain children's interest are other factors.

The Bihar education project with external assistance is being implemented to achieve universalization of primary education. Besides, various incentives like scholarships, free uniform, mid-day meals etc. are being administered by the State Government.

The Government of India in its National Policy on Education 1986 and 1992 envisaged a series of measures to make education child centred and activity based approach to primary education to make learning a joyful experience in order to achieve universal enrolment and universal retention of children upto 14 years of age. Accordingly the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) brought out in 1988 a national curricular framework for all stages of education. The revised curriculum took account the need